Asheville News.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY T. W. & S. ATKIN.

S. ATKIN, EDITOR.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.:

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

THE NEWS.

The tories, several hundred strong, occupied the town of Burnsville, Yancy county, last week. Some of the citizens fled to this place, others to McDowell county.

Troops were sent forward to dislodge them, and on Saturday evening Col. Palmer (who had only returned the evening before from Richmond) went over to take command. Great anxiety is felt to hear something from him, but up to the present writing (8 o'clock Wednesday morning) nothing is known. If the enemy have the nerve to stand, a severe fight has or may occur. We have, however, seen enough of tory movements to induce us to question whether they will stand "square up" when the chances are anything like equal. If we hear anything before going to press we will add it to this article.

A dreadful state of affairs exists in East Tennessee. Men who have been true to the South, are, since Longstreet left, subjected to every outrage. Robbery and assassination are daily occurrences. Hanging southern men seems to be a favorite pastime with the Lincolnites. A gentleman who escaped through the mountains to this place, a few days since, gives such a description of things generally as would lead one to conclude that the devil from hell, with all his imps and strikers, had been turned loose upon the defenceless people of East Tennessee. And the Yankee authorities wink at all these outrages, if they do not openly sanction and encourage them. If there is justice in Heaven, and we know there is, a terrible day of reckoning awaits the blood thirsty villains who are now lording it over a helpless people. Confederate bullets and bayonets will yet overtake these dastardly wretches drunk with the blood of innocent and helpless people. They have shown no mercy, and when righteous retribution overtokes them, which may be nearer than they suppose, in vain may they plead for that pity which they have denied to others.

The Yankees are organizing a negro regiment at Morristown and one at Knoxville. To fill up the ranks they are taking all the negro men in the country, as well from Lincolnite as from Southerner.

In our news column will be seen an account of a glorious victory in Louisiana. Kirby Smith has whipped the thief Banks, inflicting trementhing of that sort, if he has only half a chance. We are anxious for the details of this splendid achievement.

It will be seen also that our troops have taken Fort Pillow. This Fort is on the Mississippi River, some 25 or 30 miles above Memphis. It is an important point.

From Lee's veteran army we have the most cheering accounts. The men are anxious for the advance of the braggart, Grant, and ready to "try conclusions" with him in his "onward to Richmond." We have the utmost confidence that he will go the way his eight predecessors have gone, who attempted to take the "rebel capitol."

From Johnston's army, the news is of the most cheering character. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. The men are chafing to be led against the enemy, and eager for an advance into Tennessee.

By the blessing of heaven our arms have been successful in every fight this spring. We have not lost a single battle. We hail this as an omen of good. A just God is on the side of a brave people, fighting for home, wife, children; aye, existence. With grateful hearts, let us take courage and press forward. "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

"THE LAST MAN AND THE LAST DOLLAR."

This phrase is on the tongue of every Holdenite in this part of the State. They apply it as a term of reproach to their neighbors, who think the South right in the present struggle. "He is a Destructive," or "he is in favor of giving the last man and the last dollar to prosecute the war," these are the terms used by Holdenites to designate Southern men. Do they know where the slang they use originated? Are they aware that their political god, William W. Holden, is the author of it? Let them turn to the Raleigh Standard of May 22, 1861, and they will find that Mr. Holden was THEN in favor of giving the "last man and the last dollar" to the prosecution of the war. Mr. Holden has greatly changed on this as on every other question. His whole political record is a bundle of contradictions. If his friends expect to keep up with all his shifts and changes, they will have to become experts in political trickery, and ground and lofty tumbling generally. But read what Mr. Holden said about "the last man and the last dollar."

"RALEIGH, May 22d, 1861.

"About six o'clock, p. m., the ordinance offered by Mr. Craige *was adopted unanimously—"every member voting in the affirmative.* This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1786, by "which the Federal Constitution was ratified, "and declares North Carolina a sovereign and "independent State.

"Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration gloriously celebrated by the "delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but "she has acted finally. We think she has acted "wisely, from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and "she will make good her act of the 20th of May, "1861, with HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER "LAST MAN, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands."—*Raleigh Standard, May 22d*, 1861.

EXEMPTING FARMERS.

We are glad to learn that the government is awaking to a sense of the danger likely to follow the conscribing of farmers at this time.—We learn that sixty-one farmers have recently been released from Camp Holmes and sent home to cultivate their farms. This is a good step, and we hope it will not stop there, but that every farmer taken by the last law will be left at home to make something to eat. Any one at all acquainted with the real condition of the people of the State at this time and the great suffering that many now experience, knows that not another man should be taken from the corn-field. Take non-producers but let the farmers stay at home.—*Raleigh Progress.*

We are glad to see from the above statement that the authorities are not unapprised of the importance of making a crop this year. Many who have been conscribed can render the cause vastly more service at home as farmers. This country will be in a deplorable condition next year, unless there is a change in the policy pursued. Grain cannot now be had at any price.—What is to become of the women and children another year, God only knows. Madison county will make nothing; a large portion of Yancy will be equally barren; all the northern portion of this county will produce nothing, comparatively; and so of large portions of Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Clay and Cherokee. The reason is obvious. The proximity of the enemy, and the frequent raids made by them, have driven the producing classes from their homes, to seek protection in other and distant localities.—We have very little slave labor in this mountain country, and if all the white labor is pressed into the army how are the troops in the field and the women and children to be fed next year? Unless a wiser policy prevails, [illegible] ple will have to choose between starvation and emigration. We respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the authorities to this subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on hand a number of well written communications, which, had we the space to give, would certainly find a place in our columns. Our friends must bear in mind that necessity has cut down our paper, until we have room for very little more than the current news of the day. A communication occupying a column, sometimes encroaches very seriously upon our space. What the public want, and we would be glad to have, are short, pointed letters, giving events connected with, or bearing upon, the great struggle in which we are engaged. We would be glad to receive one such letter from each of our western counties, weekly. Events of interest are transpiring in all of them, quite sufficient to make an interesting letter weekly. Will our friends let us hear from them in the way indicated?

☞We are requested to say that the Young Ladies' Knitting Society have forty or fifty pairs of Socks, for gratuitous distribution to needy soldiers. Soldiers cut off from their homes will have the preference. Apply at the residence of Dr Hilliard.

MISCEGENATION—WHAT IT MEANS—REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

The Yankees are running mad in their love for the negro. Not content with sacrificing one million of lives of their own men in this war for the negro, (as confessed by a New York paper)—not content in receiving them "with marked favor" at the President's receptions—not content with riding in the same car with them—not content with making soldiers of them and placing them on a political equality—not content with all this, the Republican party, in their wild love for the negro, has inaugurated a new chapter in their creed. "Miscegenation"—*a wholesale intermarriage of blacks and whites.*—This is the last and new phase of abolitionism in the North. It is openly and unblushingly avowed—preached even from the pulpit! It is the new test of Republican faith. To show how rapidly and alarmingly the infamous and disgusting practice is spreading in the North, we copy an editorial on the subject from the New York Times. The reader must bear in mind, when reading the article below, that it is the language, not of a "Copperhead" journal, but of a thorough, out and out Republican journal—an open, voluntary confession of a paper that has never faltered in its support and devotion to the principles of that party, and that has done as much in advocacy of the Lincoln administration and the encouragement of this war as any other paper in the whole North. Now that it sees ruin and degradation and a level with the negro staring it in its face, it is forced to confess that the only quarter to which the country can now look to be saved is the Democratic party. If there is a man in the whole South that can read the confession below without firing his heart and causing a feeling of shame that we should ever have lived with such a people, then he must be dead indeed to every sense of honor, pride and virtue:

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

A rage for marrying black people has lately taken possession of the Republican party. The Radicals have carried everything before them, and if things go on at their present rate, it is feared that, in three months, every white man who is not connected by marriage with a colored family will be "read out" of the party. The gusto with which the abolitionists go into the insane movement is something at once disgusting and alarming. We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the prevalence of this evil. We will only say that there will very soon be hardly a family in the city belonging to the Republican persuasion which will not be glorying in the possession of a negro son-in-law. It is said, we know not with what truth, that the Union League Club has fitted up a night bell at its door, and keeps a black minister on the premises who marries all couples of different colors. Soon we may expect to hear of duels being fought about some black washerwoman, and crowds of white men thronging the basements of those families who have colored servants in their houses for the purpose of soliciting the honor (?) of their hands.

It is with great reluctance that we speak out our minds in this matter. But we have no hesitation in saying that if we had at the outset conceived it possible that hostility to slavery would ever have led to wholesale intermarriage with negroes, the Republican party should never have received any countenance or support from this journal. We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to say that the thing has taken us by surprise. It never entered our head. We now see and confess our error and deplore it.

The question which now naturally suggests itself to every right minded white man and woman is, where is the thing to *end?* Whither are we tending? What is to be done to stop this unnatural and detestable movement? For it is plain as a pike staff that if it continues there will be soon no white left in this once great and prosperous country. We shall all be mulattoes, and be afflicted with all the peculiarities, both mental and physical, of that unhappy race. The signs of this great and terrible change already begin to make themselves manifest in our streets, for the most careless observer who walks down Broadway can hardly fail to observe the appearance of a vast number of faces of the well known brownish tinge.

There is but one quarter—and we are not ashamed to own it—in which, in our opinion, we can look for either help or comfort at this crisis, and that is to the great, old, truly national Democratic party. It has its faults; nobody has been forced to call attention to them oftener than we; but it has never yet proved false to its race, and we are satisfied that whatever can be done now will be done by it to preserve the purity of our blood.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since our form was made up, we are informed that Col. Palmer attacked the enemy in Burnsville on Tuesday morning last, capturing some 15. The rest had "smelt a mice," and skedaddled, as we predicted they would. Mont Ray, the leader of the band, escaped.

Late News.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

BANKS DEFEATED AND ROUTED BY KIRBY SMITH.

Mobile, April 15.—Mississippi River advices from different points report a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks near Shreveport. Banks was defeated with a loss of fourteen thousand. Baton Rouge and other hospitals are full of Yankee wounded.

Mobile, April 15.—Western advices announce that General Chalmers has captured Fort Pillow, taking two regiments, with from eight to twelve hundred negroes and eight guns, and destroying two transports.

Dalton, April 12.—The enemy captured 7 of our pickets yesterday by unfair advantage, two of whom escaped.

Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, addressed Gibson's Louisiana Brigade yesterday, in which he complimented their heroic valor and patriotism. He expressed the opinion that Grant would attack Johnston before Lee; that peace could only be secured by victories; that our prospects were never brighter, our armies stronger or our preparations more complete to meet the enemy.

Dalton, April 15.—All quiet in front. The five Alabamians who were to have been shot today for desertion were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnston until the President could be heard from. Weather cloudy and cool.

Richmond, April 15.—Northern papers of the 13th, p. m., received. Gold in New York on the 13th 175.

BANKS DEFEATED.—The Mobile *Tribune* has information confirming the account received a few days since that there had been a great battle fought on the other side of the Mississippi. Our information is that Gen. Banks, in command, with an army of some 40,000 men, attacked our forces at a point on Red River below Shreveport, La., and was repulsed with great slaughter—in fact completely routed and detroyed.

The Yankee Surgeon-General had telegraphed to Baton Rouge acknowledging a complete defeat, and asking to know how many wounded could be accommodated at that city.

The steamer Benton had been sunk by a torpedo, and the celebrated iron-clad steamer "Essex" was captured.

Another account states that the "Essex" was sunk.

Our forces were in command of Gen. Kirby Smith.

Okalona, April 9.—530 prisoners, including thirty of Hurst's command, captured by Gen. Forrest in Tennessee and Kentucky, passed here *en route* to Demopolis.

Dalton, April 13.—General Wheeler attacked a small force of the enemy's cavalry at daylight this morning, near Benton, and killed several and captured thirty-five, including one lieutenant, together with horses, pistols and carbines.

Richmond, April 11.—The heavy rains of the past week, extending to the Blue Ridge, have caused floods in all the streams of Eastern and Central Virginia, overflowing low grounds and seriously impairing agricultural prospects.—James river is higher to-day at this point, than for twenty years. Water three feet deep in Cary street. At Shockoe creek the gas works and water works are overflowed, and it is feared that the canal is seriously damaged between Richmond and Lynchburg. The water has fallen ten inches this afternoon.

No war news to-day. Flag of truce boats remain at City Point awaiting Yankee prisoners to be sent back to the U. S. when the freshet subsides.

Funding returns come in slowly. Nothing yet from Mississippi or Louisiana. The total reported to date is $217,000,000.

The negro colonists sent to Hayti by Lincoln last year, have been brought back to Virginia, near Alexandria, in a deplorable condition.—They suffered extremely during their stay on the Island, and the whole colony came near perishing.

Richmond, April 12.—The flood in the James River is slowly subsiding, but it is raining again to-day.

Hamilton's Crossing, April 13.—A force of Yankees, estimated at 1,000, come to Falmouth to-day, capturing two wagons. A skirmish ensued between the Yankees and Capt. Sawyers' Provost Guard, and a party from Cobb's Georgia Legion. The Yankees, after fighting one hour, retreated, going up the Warrenton Road.

Dalton, April 12.—Miss Mary E. Walker, Assistant Surgeon of the 52nd Ohio, was captured by our pickets and brought here yesterday.—She is quite sprightly and converses pleasantly; says she only wished to deliver letters to pickets, and had no idea of being arrested.

It is reported on good authority, that Grierson attacked Forrest near Summerville on the 6th inst., and was handsomely repulsed.

A Washington correspondent says that Forrest's raid was planned at the North, the clothing supply being sent from Cincinnati and New York for the purpose of capture, and to clothe Forrest's men.

It is authoritatively announced that the United States will not send a minister to recognize Maximilian's Government.

The Republicans carried the gubernatorial election in Rhode Island, by a small majority.

The Emancipationists carried Maryland on the 6th by an overwhelming majority.

EAST TENNESSEE—A NEW STATE ORGANIZATION.—It has heretofore been stated that a Convention has been appointed to be held at Knoxville on the 12th of this month. It is claimed that the people of the 31 counties east of the Cumberland mountains had, in a legal manner, announced their preference for the Northern Government by a majority of 20,000 votes; and as that section of the State contained the requisite number of inhabitants prescribed by the Constitution to insure admittance into the Union as a *new* State, this Convention, in their memorial to the State Government, claimed the right of separation from the old State, and admittance into the Union on an equal footing with Kansas Territory. This is no doubt a plan of Lincoln to count another State in the electoral vote. The same is true of Western Virginia.—The game at Washington is a very transparent one, and it will doubtless be disputed by all of Lincoln's rivals, as these new State are supposed to be under his influence and at the beck of his Presidential aspirations.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.—John Martin, one of the exiles of 1848, is preparing, by addresses in the organs of the Extremists, for another movement in Ireland. A committee, headed by O'Donohue and other politicians, has been formed, and an address issued. All Irishmen are invited to join the party. The constitution of the league they promise to publish shortly. Violent resistance to England is discountenanced; but it is thought that she, apprehensive of foreign difficulties, would yield to their just demands.

The "isms" seem to be thriving at the North. Among the lectures announced in the New York papers is "Hell; its history and destiny."—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver a discourse on this subject.

The New York Herald says if the North does not rally and end the war under Grant, it never can.

The New York Herald says the Federal Congress can abolish slavery as much as they please by their votes, but it will not stay abolished.

The Lincolnites have permitted the Territories of Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska, to become States—probably hoping to get their electoral votes in the coming Presidential election.

The Confederate loan is still advancing in Europe—being quoted in London at 46.

A few days ago, at Chicago, a negro enlisted in the army, squandered his bounty, and hung himself.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Confederate States will hold their annual meeting in Montgomery on the 4th of May next. Bishops Andrew, Pierce, Paine and Early are expected to be present. Bishops Soule and Kavanaugh are within the enemy's lines, and thoroughly loyal to the South, will be unable to attend.

The Brandon Republican, learns from a reliable source that the bodies of over twenty negro children have been taken out of Chunky Creek since the Yankees left, who were thrown in by the inhuman scoundrels to get them out of the way. We have heard of other cruelties in neighborhood of Meridian, which are too horrible to publish.

SIEGE MATTERS—278TH DAY.—The enemy again opened on the city between six and seven o'clock Monday morning. Fourteen shells were thrown up to ten o'clock, at which time the firing ceased. There was no other change of importance. The fleet remained about the same.—*Charleston Courier, 12th.*

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—281ST DAY.—The enemy fired seven shells at the city Tuesday morning. There was no other change of importance. The fleet remains unchanged.—*Charleston Courier, 13th.*

Henry Clay's widow, aged 83, is dead.

THE "poor negroes" of Maryland are running away from Lincoln's conscription. We think the "poor negroes" will find out before this war is over that their masters are their best friends.

LATE AND RELIABLE FROM GENERAL FORREST.

We had the pleasure of meeting, last evening, with Major Severson, Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Forrest's command, who is visiting Selma on official business, and to whom we are indebted for many particulars of Gen. Forrest's campaign into Kentucky, which have not appeared in the public prints.

Yesterday evening, a courier arrived, bringing despatches from the command, together with an autograph letter from Gen. Forrest to Major Severson, dated the 28th ult., at Jackson, West Tennessee, where his command were resting after their arduous and successful campaign, resulting in the capture of Paducah, Union City, Hickman, and other places, with vast quantities of military stores, which he succeeded in bringing to his own depots without any serious hindrance. His whole campaign was a series of triumphs, most important in results, not the least of which is the restored confidence of the people of West Tennessee, thousands of whom are daily flocking to his standard.

In addition to the military stores captured, Gen. Forrest brought away over two thousand fine horses and mules. Three hundred of these he found in one Government stable, at Paducah, Ky. This surplus he expects to use in equipping his command.

The general tenor of the information is to the effect that the long, languishing spirit of the people of West Tennessee is fully aroused, and [illegible] a short time Gen. Forrest's command will be so augmented in numbers as to be invincible against any force which the enemy can bring against it. Indeed, there seems to be that prescience of victory which accompanies his every movement, and which seems to hang about his very name, that has inspired the country with confidence, and his troops to deeds of heroism that scarcely find a parallel in the records of chivalry. When he will move, or where he will strike the next blow, it is not for us to say, but it will be a sad day for the enemy when he brings his legions against those who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them.—*Selma Mississippian.*

☞A letter from Waynesville, Haywood co., under date of 14th inst., says—

"I am sorry to inform you that the Tories came in on Jonathan's Creek night before last, from Cosby, Tenn., and took off horses, bed quilts, &c."

ACROSTICAL LINES,

On the death of JULIA RHODES, daughter of T. R. and Sophia Miller, who died April 11th, 1864, aged two years and six days.

Jesus says in accents tender,
Unto me let children come;
Little children, praise to render,
In yon bright and glorious home.

And we yield our baby sister,
Rending though it does our heart,
Hoping that we soon shall meet her,
O, sweet thought! no more to part.

Dearest Jesus take our darling,
Enfold her on thy tender breast,
Secure there from all harming,
May our little angel rest.

In thine arms she sweetly lies,
Light shining from her pearly crown,
Love beaming from her mild blue eyes;
E'en love to thee who camest down,
Redeeming infants doomed to die.

Married,

In Raleigh, at the Governor's Mansion, on the evening of the 7th instant, by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church, Major WM. J. BROWN, of Buncombe county, to Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, of Richmond, Va.

AUCTION SALE!

BY J. M. BLAIR, Auctioneer.

I WILL sell at my Auction Room, on Saturday April 30th, at 11 o'clock, the following Goods:

Feather Beds and Mattrasses,
Bureaus and Bedsteads,
Looking Glasses and Settees,
Pitchers and Bowls,
Knives and Forks,
Silver Table Spoons,
Washstands and Tables,
Smoking Tobacco,
100 lbs. Rice Flour,
1 Double Barrel Shot Gun,
1 Extra Cutting Knife,
1 No. 1 Corn Sheller,
Matting, Red and White,
Andirons,
Sugar Dishes,
Black Pepper,
Green Tea,
100 lbs. New Rice,
1 Extra Copper Tea Kettle,
1 Tin Bucket,
Clothing,
Bolsters and Pillow Cases,
Turpentine,
Tin Cans,
Doz. Extra Dinner Knives.

April 21, 1864. 2t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having resumed the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Yancy and Buncombe. Post Office, Swannanoa.

J. L. BAILEY.

April 21, 1864. 4t

College Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of H. C. Female College will be held at the College Chapel on the 21st of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. W. CUMMINGS, Sec.

Asheville, April 21, 1864. 2t

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs			$5
" " "	unpeeled per bush 28 lbs		3 50
Axes,	"	with handles, each,	12 50
"	"	without handles, each,	12
Bacon,	"	sides, per pound,	2 25
"	"	hams, per pound,	2 25
"	"	shoulders, per pound	2
"	"	jowes, per pound,	1
Beans,	"	white or cornfield, per bush. 60 pounds,	10
Brandy,	"	apple, per gallon,	20
"	"	peach, per gallon,	25
Beef,	"	fresh, nett, per pound,	60
"	"	salted, per pound	85
"	"	corn, per pound	90
Brown stuff,	"	good, per bush. 28 lbs.	1
Candles,	"	tallow, per pound,	2 25
"	"	adamantine, per pound,	3 25
Chains,	"	trace, per pair,	9
Cloth,	"	woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6
Coffee,	"	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	"	unshelled, per bush, of 70 pounds,	5
"	"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush. of 56 pounds,	6
Corn meal,	"	sacks, not included, per bush. of 50 lbs.,	6
Cotton,	"	per pound,	1 50
Drills,	"	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3 yds. to lb per yard,	80
Flour,	"	extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,	60
"	"	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,	30
"	"	superfine, per barrel of 196 pounds,	55
"	"	superfine, per sack of 98 pounds,	25
"	"	fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.	50
"	"	fine, per sack of 98 lbs.	25
Fodder,	"	baled, per 100 pounds,	4
"	"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	3 50
Hats,	"	wool, each,	5
Hay,	"	baled, per 100 pounds,	5
"	"	unbaled per 100 lbs.,	4
Hides,	"	dry, per pound,	3 25
"	"	green, per pound,	1 75
Horses,	"	artillery, 1st class, per head	700
"	"	artillery 2d class per head,	500
"	"	extra, per head,	
Iron,	"	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs	110
"	"	square or round per ton	600
"	"	hoop, per ton, 2,000 lbs	600
"	"	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 lbs.	400
"	"	castings, per pound,	15
Jeans,	"	wool domestic, per yd.,	6
Kettles,	"	camp, iron, per lb.,	15
Lumber,	"	good, per 1,000 feet,	50
Lard,	"	clean, per pound,	2 25
Leather,	"	sole, per pound,	6
"	"	upper, per pound,	7
"	"	harness, per pound,	7
Molasses,	"	cane, per gallon,	10
"	"	sorghum, per gallon,	5
Mules,	"	1st class per head,	700
"	"	2d class per head,	500
"	"	3d class per head,	400
"	"	extra, per head,	
Nails,	"	per keg,	
Oats,	"	sheaf unbaled, per 100 pounds,	4
"	"	sheaf, baled, per 100 pounds,	4 50
"	"	shelled, per bushel,	4
Onions,	"	per bushel,	8
Osnaburgs,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yd., per yard,	1
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 30
Peas,	"	cow, per bush of 60 lbs.	10
Potatoes,	"	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs.	6
"	"	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs.	5
Peaches dried	"	peeled, per bush 38 lbs.	8 50
" "	"	unpeeled per bush 38 lbs.	5
Pork,	"	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 50
"	"	salted, per pound,	2
Quinine,	"	good, per ounce,	56
Rice,	"	new, per pound,	25
"	"	old, per pound,	20
Rye,	"	per bushel of 56 lbs.,	6
Sacks,	"	two bush osnaburgs each	2
Shirting,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4 4 yds to lb. per yard,	1 30
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¾ yds to lb., per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes	"	3 yards to lb., per yard,	1 75
Salt,	"	Coast, per bush. 50 lbs.,	15
"	"	Liverp'l, pr bush 50 lbs.,	30
"	"	Virginia, pr bush 50 lbs.	20
Steel,	"	cast, per pound,	4
Shoes,	"	army, per pair,	15
Shoe thread,	"	flax, per pound,	10
Socks,	"	soldiers' wool, per pair,	1 50
Sheep,	"	fat, per head,	25
Sugar,	"	brown, common, per lb.	2
Soap,	"	hard, per pound,	40
"	"	soft, per pound,	25
Shucks,	"	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 50
Shorts,	"	per bush. of 22 pounds,	1
Ship stuff,	"	per bush. of 37 pounds,	1 75
Tobacco,	"	No. 1 Extra,	3
"	"	No. 1,	2 50
"	"	No. 2,	1 75
"	"	Lugs,	1 25
Tea,	"	black, per pound,	5
"	"	green, per pound,	8
Tent cloth,	"	cotton; 10 oz. to yd pr yd,	1 30
Tallow,	"	clean, per pound,	1 50
Vinegar,	"	cider, per gallon,	2 50
"	"	manufactured, pr gal.,	1 25
Whiskey,	"	per gallon,	25
Wheat,	"	first rate white, per bush. of 60 pounds,	10
"	"	fair, per bush. of 60 lbs.	8 50
"	"	ordinary, pr bu. 60 lbs.	8
Wheat straw,	"	baled, per 100 pounds,	1 50
"	"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	1
Wool,	"	good, washed, per pound,	6
"	"	unwashed, per pound,	5
Wagons,	"	wood axle, four horse, new, each,	350
"	"	iron axle, four horse, new, each,	375
"	"	wood axle, two horse, new, each,	250
"	"	iron axle, two horse, new, each,	275
Wheat bran,	"	per bush. of 17 pounds,	70
Yarn	"	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs.	10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Bailing long forage, per 100 pounds,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	8
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22 50
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner per day,	25
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations fuunished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, April 9th, 1864. 2w

OFFICE COM. OF APPRAISEMENT,
Raleigh, April 20, 1864.

THE price of BEEF is hereby advanced as follows, viz:

Beef, good fresh, net per pound,	$1 10
" " salted, " " "	1 30
" " corn, " " "	1 50

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Com. of Appraisement.

Confederate, Greensboro' Patriot, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy two times in weekly.

ENROLLMENT OF THE "RESERVE CLASSES."

CIRCULAR.

CH. EN. OFFICE 10TH CON. DIST.,
ASHEVILLE, April 14th, 1864.

IN compliance with Circular No. 13, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., April 6th, 1864, issued in pursuance of Circulars No. 13 & 14, Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, *all* White male persons between the ages of 17 & 18 and 45 & 50 years, are hereby requested to appear at the Court House of their respective counties on the 30th day of April, 1864, for Enrollment in the "Reserve Classes."

Such persons will present themselves to the Enrolling Officer should their names not be called, and be enrolled, otherwise they will be placed in "the general service."

All persons between the ages specified above will be enrolled and allowed to return home until orders are issued for their organization into Companies and Regiments.

All claims to exemption from service, on any [illegible] general tour of the Enrolling Officer and Examining Board.

When companies have already been organized under the Act of Congress authorizing the Enrollment of this class of persons, the Captains thereof will immediately furnish this office with certified rolls of such Companies. No Volunteering will be allowed after the 30th inst., and officers elect furnishing Rolls will append a certificate on honor that no Volunteer has been received since the 30th April, 1864.

In counties where the Enrollment of this class has already been ordered, persons liable to Enrollment in said class will appear on the 30th instant, for Enrollment, and also on the days previously appointed for the General Enrollment for Examination by the Medical Board, and the investigation of all claims to Exemption.

J. H. ANDERSON, CAPT.
and En. Officer, 10th Con. Dist., N. C.

April 21, 1864. 2w

At Private Sale.

A LOT OF IRON and a BUGGY.
Apply at this Office.

April 21, 1864. tf

Special Exemptions.

CH. E. O., Asheville, N. C., April 8th, '64.

ALL persons in Buncombe county who have made applications for exemptions as Tanners, Millers, &c., will report at this Office, that I may get their *descriptive lists*, which are required before their applications can be forwarded.

D. T. MILLARD,
Lieut. & Enrolling Officer.

April 14, 1864. 2t

RARE CHANCE!

I WILL sell at my shop, in the south end of Asheville, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, the wood work of four or five Wagons, eight Buggy bodies, five or six sets of Buggy and Carriage wheels, two Carriage bodies, one finished Buggy tongue, one pair of new Carriage springs, a small quantity of coach and leather Varnish, white and red Lead, chairs, work stands, tables, half a bale of Moss, one box of Castings, a few setts of silver and brass Point Bands, and other things too tedious to mention. Two of the Buggies are newly ironed.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms cash.

D. C. McGREGOR.

April 14, 1864. 3t

Third Round

Of Quarterly Meetings for Asheville District.

Hendersonville Station,	April	2–3
Asheville Station,	"	9–10
Sulphur Springs Circuit,	"	16–17
Webster Ct. and Echota Mission,	"	23–24
Franklin Ct and Cheoah Mis.,	April	30–May 1
Waynesville Circuit,	May	7–8
Transylvania "	"	14–15
Hendersonville Circuit,	"	21–22
Catawba Circuit,	"	28–29
Burnsville Circuit,	June	4–5
Asheville Ct. and W. Springs Mis.,	"	11–12

G. TAYLOR.

Nitre & Mining Bureau,

JONESBORO', Tenn., Feb. 25, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. W. H. Cooke, my Agent, has been assigned to Western North Carolina.

Parties desiring to engage in the manufacture of Saltpetre will communicate with him at Asheville.

Attention is also called to the following orders of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

J. W. PEARCE,
Lieut. and Supt. in charge of Dist. No. 7.

ADJT. & INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 12.

I. Applications from officers of the Nitre and Mining Corps for field service, cannot now be considered. Workmen employed by them may be organized and armed for local defence, but their military orders must be subordinated to work, as the leading aim and consideration, and second in importance to no other military service.

II. A limit (not yet reached,) to the number of able-bodied workmen to be assigned to this service, submitted by the chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been carefully considered and approved, and communicated to the Bureau of Conscription as a guide for action.

III. Military commanders will extend to the nitre and mining service, especially in districts exposed to the enemy, protection, aid and encouragement.

IV. General Orders No. 32, Series 63, forbids interference with the workmen or employees at mines, furnaces or nitre works, whether worked by the Government or contractors.—These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order. (Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

April 7, 1864. 5t

General Orders---No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS, Dist. West. N. C.,
Asheville, March 28th, 1864.

I. Citizens are informed that "Quartermasters' and Commissaries'" receipts "for tithes in kind are valid against the collection of the money value thereof," as stated in General Orders No. 10, and that they cannot be made to pay in money to collectors, what they have already paid in kind. Col. Larkin Smith, Chief of Bureau of Tithes in kind, in a despatch to Major Badham, Controlling Quartermaster for North Carolina, dated 14th instant, states, "their (Quartermasters and Commissaries) receipts, under the Act of Feb. 17th, are good against the money value of the tax."

II. Holders of receipts given by Quartermasters and Commissaries of Home Guard organizations, can have them exchanged for receipts of Confederate Officers by applying to Capt. J. S. E. Summey, A. C. S., at this place.

By command of
Col. J. B. PALMER.

JAS. H. WILKES, A. A. A. G.

March 31, 1864. 4t

NOTICE.

BY a Decree had in the Confederate Court, I will offer at public sale on Tuesday after the third Monday in April next, in the town of Franklin, an undivided half interest in two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the dividing ridge between Eagle and Hazel Creeks, in Macon county, the same belonging to William H. Ongley, of Ohio, and condemned and sequestrated to the use of the Confederate States of America.

D. L. LOVE,
Receiver C. S. A.

March 3, 1864. 7w

SHOEMAKING.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the shoemaking business, in all its branches, at the residence of Mr. John H. Murphey, three miles east of Asheville. Prices for making shoes, from $4 to $6. Soldiers wives half price.

J. M. GUDGER.

April 7, 1864. 3t

[illegible]

HAVING located ½ mile south of the Court House, offers his professional services to the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country. His charges will be as previous to the war, and produce at old prices, or in proportion where the money is received.

Feb. 11, 1864. tf

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.

HAVING taken out license as Auctioneer, I will sell at my AUCTION ROOM every Saturday, commencing at 11 o'clock, all kinds of property sent to me. I will also sell REAL ESTATE, and visit the country when my services are required. J. M. BLAIR,
Auctioneer.

Asheville, March 10, 1864. tf

BARTER! BARTER!

I WISH to purchase a few hundred CHICKENS. I will give one pound of cotton for a chicken. I also want to buy BUTTER, and will give 3 pounds of Salt for one pound of Butter.

J. M. BLAIR,
Pro. Eagle Hotel.

March 31, 1864. tf

1000 BUSHELS

OF FLAX SEED wanted immediately, for which the highest price in cash or goods will be paid. Also, all the Raccoon, Rabbit, Mink and Muskrat Skins in Western Carolina, for which the highest figures will be paid.

E. SLUDER.

Asheville, Jan. 28, 1864. tf

Enrollment of Conscripts.

Chief Enrolling Office,

10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Asheville, N. C., Feb. 20th, 1864.

General Order No. 1.

I. The Order for all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 to appear at certain times and places, as per notice of Capt. D. C. Pearson, late Chief Enrolling Officer of this District, is hereby revoked.

II. In obedience to General Order No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Militia Regiments in this District are hereby requested to cause all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, to assemble at the following times and places for examination and final enrollment:

116th Regiment, Fort Hembree, Clay county, February 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

115th Regiment, Murphey, Cherokee county, February 29th, March 1, 2d and 3rd.

114th Regiment, Franklin, Macon county, March 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

113th Regiment, Webster, Jackson county, March 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th.

112th Regiment, Waynesville, Haywood county, March 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

107th Regiment, Brevard, Transylvania county, March 22d, 23rd, 24th and 25th.

106th Regiment, Hendersonville, Henderson county, March 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

108th Regiment, Asheville, Buncombe county, April 1, 2, 4th and 5th.

109th Regiment, Asheville, Buncombe county, April 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

110th Regiment, Marshall, Madison county, April 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

111th Regiment, Burnsville, Yancy county, April 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

99th Regiment, Childsville, Mitchell county, April 22, 23, 25th and 26th.

98th Regiment, Boone, Watauga county, April 28th, 29th and 30th, and May 2.

102d Regiment, Marion, McDowell county, May 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

103d Regiment, Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, May 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

104th Regiment, Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, May 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th.

105th Regiment, Columbus, Polk county, May 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.

"One-fourth of the companies of each Regiment will report the first day, and a fourth each succeeding day, so that invalids and laborers may not be unnecessarily detained."

In Regiments composed of an odd number of companies, the odd company or companies will report on the first day or days of the Enrollment.

This call embraces *all* persons, whether previously exempted or not, without regard to occupation or profession.

All persons who fail to report as above ordered, will be conscribed and treated as deserters, unless good reasons are given for their absence.

Commanding Officers of the several Militia Regiments above named are *earnestly* requested to have *complete* Rolls of their respective Regiments prepared and ready to be delivered to the Enrolling Officer on the first day of the appointments for his county.

J. H. ANDERSON,
Capt. & Ch. En. Officer
10th Con. District, N. C.

All persons heretofore exempted on account of physical disability, are required to report for re-examination. Soldiers on sick furlough, and unable to return to their commands, will also report for examination.

GEO. E. REDWOOD, Surg. P. A.
C. S., & Ch. Ex. Board 10th Dist.

Feb. 25. tf

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions. In Vacation, March 7th, A. D., 1864. Petition for *License to sell Land to pay debts*, &c.

Sarah A. Carlin, Adm'x. of T. M. Carlin, VS. Elsbury E. Carlin and others.

IT appearing that Elsberry E. Carlin, L. E. Brittain, John Edney, James Luther, Jasper Crawford, Julius Gash, Hiram W. Carlin, Andrew Carlin, and Brownlow Carlin, are absent from the State, so that process cannot be served on them; and it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, for six successive weeks, commanding them to appear and answer said petition, at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in April, 1864, or the petition will be taken as confessed as to them. Witness,

W. B. BAIRD, Clerk.
By J. M. CRAIGMILES, D. C.

March 10. 6t

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

IN the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Transylvania, Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell and Burke, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interests therein, of or for any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and so far as practicable to put the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non-compliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me of any and all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits within the said counties.

My Post Office, is for the present Asheville, N. C. WM. H. BAILEY, Receiver.

March 3, 1864. tf

NEW TAN YARD.

THE subscriber having established a Tan Yard on the waters of Bull Creek, 8 miles east of Asheville, will tan HIDES on the shares, and warrant satisfaction in every case. He trusts his character as a practical Tanner is too well known to render it necessary to say any thing as to the quality of his work.

Bring on your cow hides, your steer hides, your bull hides, your calf hides, your hog hides, your dog hides, your sheep hides, your coon hides, your ground-hog hides, and all sorts of hides. You will want leather next Fall.

DANIEL C. STEPHENSON.

Jan. 7, 1864. tf

General Hood's Movements.

The Special Correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph* and *Confederate* writing from Jacksonville, Ala., under date of October 17th, gives the following account of Gen. Hood's operations since he commenced his "flank movement."

The road was first struck above Marietta, and communication with Atlanta from that way to this ceased. At Altoona Gen. French made an unfortunate attack. He lost many men and won nothing. He was sent there under the impression that the garrison consisted of only three hundred, when, according to Sherman, there was a whole corps. Had he been a General of the proper capacity he would have quickly learned the mistake of his corps commander and drew off. The reason that the place was not captured was because that would have interfered with the commanding General's plans, which was to accept no engagement of importance, to attack no strong garrison, but to reserve the whole strength of the army for battles beyond the borders of Georgia.

From Altoona a detour was made to the left, and the Coosa crossed at several different places.

The confounded Yankees thought then they would get a general battle near Rome, on last Wednesday. But Gen. Hood amused them with a squadron of cavalry while he passed on to Dalton. Sherman came upon the cavalry, and thinking the whole rebel strength was behind them, made his dispositions for a pitched battle. The cavalry skirmished and fought him for two days, and finally drew off, worsted, it is true, and of course, but invaluable time was gained, for on that day, (Thursday) Gen. Hood sent in a flag of truce to Col. Johnston at Dalton, and gave him five minutes to haul down his colors.

This peremptory demand brought the Colonel to our General in person, and he begged and plead for terms. But Gen. Hood told him that if he was in command of white men instead of slaves, he should be so treated; but that he would grant him no terms. The Colonel thought the terms hard, but promptly hauled down his flag and surrendered eight hundred negroes, two hundred and fifty white men, one company of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a great quantity of stores, besides ten or twelve colors. Not a gun was fired.

Our men immediately ran up the Southern standard and plundered the Yankee camp. The negroes were stripped of their overcoats and hats, and, under guard and the lash, put to work tearing up the railroad. They will not be treated as prisoners of war, but if any of them should chance to live long they will be reduced to their normal condition.

I should have mentioned that on the route to Dalton, Tilton was taken with its garrison of three hundred and fifty. From Dalton the army proceeded up the railroad except one or two divisions, which went to Resacca for the purpose of making a demonstration. There will be also a demonstration made upon Chattanooga, but hardly a real attack.

I might go on without end with conjectures, but that is entirely out of place, unnecessary and indiscreet. Let the people hold up their heads and rejoice, for, as Macdale said he dreamed, a man has come up from the South to destroy and annihilate the enemy.

As to the position of Sherman's army, it is something like the dog Chesney tied to the end of the cart—distributed up and down the railroad from Nashville to Atlanta. He has largely reinforced his garrison on the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad, to intercept Forrest, and has the garrisons along the Atlanta road that remains in his hands strongly reinforced.

Hood seems to be following the three grand principles of war: 1. To march upon the interior line. 2. To throw his whole strength upon the weakest point of the enemy. And, thirdly, to cut him off from his base of supplies.

Another corresponden of the same paper, writing from Selm , Ala., Oct. 18th, says:

Intelligent officers and en right from the front represent affairs s progressing satisfactorily, and further state that at no time since the organi tion of this army, has such enthusiasm been shown. Blue Mountain, the termi ns of the Ala. and Tenn. Railroad is t present the railroad base, but if our a my continues its forward movement un nterruptedly, another route will be ch sen. Trains are crowded every day, with soldiers hastening to join their c mmands, for the idea is afloat that Ge eral Hood is pushing for Middle Tenne see. General Hood captured Dalton las Friday, and invested Resacca the same day. He dispatched General Beaureg rd that the latter place would surely all next day. Gen. Beauregard made a s ech at Jacksonville the other night a stated that the prospect for the final demption of Tennessee, never looked s bright since the war began as now.

Selma is the headqua ters of Dick Taylor. He is constantly moving from place to place, bringing order out of chaos. A few days ago the enemy's cavalry made a feeble demonstration, on our wagon train, near Jacksonville, but they were easily driven back. It is plainly evident that the "laureled army of Atlanta" is in a tight place and unless some unlooked for calamity should befall Gen. Hood's army, the cypress will be more emblematical of that mongrel horde than any other. So mote it be.

VIATOR.

Interesting from Virginia.

Petersburg, October 27.—The enemy are reported moving in heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry this morning, on our extreme right, and heavy skirmishing has been going on since sunrise, seven miles below here, between the Weldon and South-side Railroads.

9 P. M.—The enemy, with a force of cavalry, artillery and three corps of infantry, of the second, fifth and ninth corps, moved this morning by a detour on our extreme right, driving in our cavalry and occupy Boydon Plantation, near Burgess' Mills, seven miles below here. Our forces were disposed to meet them, and considerable fighting ensued between 4 o'clock and night. The enemy at night still held the Plank Road, and we have captured about sixty prisoners from the second corps. This move places the enemy further from the South side Road than they were before. The fighting is not ended.

Richmond, Oct. 27.—Heavy skirmishing commenced at an early hour this morning on the Darbytown and Charles City Roads. It is reported that a large force of Yankees crossed to the North side of James River last night. Cannonading was distinctly heard here during the forenoon.

10 P. M.—The enemy advanced in heavy force to the North-side to-day, made several assaults on our lines, which were signally repulsed, with heavy loss. 500 prisoners have already been brought in. Our loss insignificant.

Richmond, October 28.—An official despatch from Gen. Lee, last night, says the enemy crossed Rowanty Creek, below Burgess' Mill, and forced back our cavalry. In the afternoon, Heth attacked and, at first, drove them; but found them in too strong force; afterwards, the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still hold the Plank Road at Burgess' Mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners.

The movement of the enemy against our left to-day, was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between Henrico Poor House and the Charles City Road, the other on the Williamsburg Road. Several hundred prisoners and four stands of colors were captured. Our loss was very slight.

On the 25th, Colonel Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig. General Duffield and several other prisoners, and a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

Petersburg, October 28.—Last night, about dark, the enemy charged our works on the Baxter Road, capturing a small portion of them, from which, however, they were quickly dislodged, with the loss of about a dozen prisoners. Our loss small. Lieut. Col. Harrison and Wise, of Wise's brigade, were captured by the enemy.

About ten o'clock, last night, the enemy charged our works on the Jerusalem Plank Road, capturing a part of our picket line, and driving in the rest of it. About twelve o'clock, however, the line was re-established at this post.

In the fight yesterday evening, on the Boydton Plank Road, below here, three battle flags were captured from the enemy. About two hundred prisoners were taken yesterday. Nothing heard from below this morning. The enemy's cavalry are on a raid towards the South-side Railroad.

Richmond, October 28.—The following official despatch from General Lee was received at the War Department to-night:

Hon. James A. Seddon: Hill reports that the attack of Heth upon the enemy yesterday on the Boydtown Road, was made by Mahone, with three brigades in front, at the same time by Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured three colors and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy holding the bridge.

In an attack subsequently by the enemy, Mahone broke through their line of battle; and during the night the enemy retired from the Boydton Road, leaving their wounded and more than 250 dead on the field.

Adout 9 p. m., a small force assaulted and took possession of our works and battery on the road in front of Petersburg, but they were soon driven off.

On the Williamsburg Road, yesterday, General Field captured upwards of four hundred prisoners and seven colors. The enemy left numbers of their dead in front of our works and retired to their former position.

RICHMOND, October 26.—Gen. Early has issued a lengthy and eloquent address to the troops under his command, in which he attributes the recent defeat to the disgraceful propensity to plunder and panic. He appeals to them to stand by their colors in the future at all hazards and retrieve their reputation. The addresss does not admit of condensation, and it is too long to transmit in full.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. XV. ..... No. 211.

BY T. W. & S. ATKIN.

S. ATKIN, EDITOR.

TERMS:

$10 Per Annum.....$5 For Six Months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

$3 per square for each and every insertion.—Ten lines or less constitute a square.

Obituaries are charged at advertising rates.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.:

Thursday, November 3, 1864.

☞ *Watch for the Cross Mark and renew your subscription.* ☜

THE LATE OPERATIONS IN E. TENNESSEE.

It will be recollected that when Col. Palmer moved with a portion of his command into East Tennessee, a short time since, Gen. Vaughn was ordered by Gen. Echols to fall back and protect the Salt Works, and thus the object of the expedition failed. Col. Palmer withdrew his forces to Warm Springs, and then moved down the French Broad into Cocke county, below Newport, threatening the enemy's rear and compelling him to fall back from Carter's Depot, to which point he had followed General Vaughn. The two commands then advanced again, and a portion of Colonel Palmer's succeeeed in burning the Railroad Bridge at Mossy Creek, forcing the enemy to hurriedly evacuate Bull's Gap, at which point Col. Palmer, moving by Evans' X Roads, formed a junction with Gen. Vaughn. The enemy meanwhile having fallen back to Strawberry Plains and commenced fortifying. Gen. Vaughn moved with his command as far as New Market.

Gen. Gillem, commanding Federal forces, made two attempts to advance, and was driven back each time in confusion; but receiving reinforcements, he succeeded in establishing himself at Panther Springs, from which place he moved with his entire force upon Gen. Vaughn on the morning of October 28th. Before daylight that morning Col. Palmer moved his command from Bull's Gap to Russelville. Gen. Vaughn, pressed by superior numbers, fell back from Morristown, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step.

Col. Palmer, selecting a good position for his troops, was forming his line of battle, when Gen. Vaughn ordered him to select a different position in the rear of Russelville. This position he had nearly reached, when the cavalry under Gen. Vaughn stampeded and fled in the utmost confusion. Appeals, remonstrances and threats, to stop them, were made in vain. Rapidly forming a line of battle, portions of the 29th and 62d N. C. Regiments were thrown forward as skirmishers, and by their cool and well directed fire, checked the enemy's advance, while the Battery under Capt. Jeter opened upon their columns drawn up on an opposite hill, and soon caused them to fall back rapidly.

Citizens who came through the enemy's lines report that the Yankees stated as they returned to Morristown that they had encountered Breckenridge's entire corps.

Could Gen. Vaughn's command have been rallied, the fate of the day would have been different; but of his entire force not exceeding two hundred could be induced to form upon the line selected by Col. Palmer. Gen. Vaughn himself displayed the utmost coolness and personal daring upon the field, killing two of the enemy in a hand to hand encounter.

The "Tar Heels" were eager for the fight, and were much chagrined when ordered to fall back. Their return to Bull's Gap was conducted in the most orderly manner, thereby saving Gen. Vaughn's wagon trains, cattle, commissary stores, &c., from capture.

A Mountain Howitzer, belonging to Jeter's Battery, which had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Vaughn, was abandoned by its cavalry support in the stampede, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Although the expedition has materially resulted in disaster, yet its moral effect upon the troops of Western North Carolina has been excellent, as they now have confidence in themselves, their officers and leaders; and could they have met the enemy, would no doubt have fought with the coolness and firmness of veterans.

As it was, they covered the retreat, bringing off all the public stores safely, collecting a large number of cattle, hogs, horses, together with a large amount of wheat, hides, entrenching tools, &c., and effectually destroyed the Railroad from Bull's Gap to Russelville, and removing the telegraph wires from Morristown to Bull's Gap.

LARGE BEET.—We are indebted to Mrs. Col. Edney for a mammoth Beet, weighing nine pounds. Who can beat this Beet?

"SUM PUNKINS."—Col. Dan. Reynolds has sent us some of the largest Pumpkins we ever saw. If any gentleman thinks he has larger, let him forward them to "these headquarters" for inspection.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.—We publish to-day a list of the appointments made by the Holston Conference at its late session at Bristol. The friend who forwarded the list remarks: "We had a pleasant session, and everything passed off harmoniously. Those preachers connected with the Brownlow Conference were of course expelled from ours, and I think that a truer body of men than the present Holston Conference would be hard to find."

DEAD.—We regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Powers, a citizen of this county, and a member of the 29th N. C. Regiment, died recently, a prisoner, at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was a good soldier and a clever man.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The Administrators, Messrs. Smith and Bryson, will sell at Franklin, during the next Court week at that place, some very valuable property. See advertisement in another column.

☞ President Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing the 16th instant as a day to be specially dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The President invokes the people of the Confederate States to assemble on that day at their respective places of public worship to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father for deliverance and peace.

☞ The Richmond Sentinel of the 25th October contains a circular from Secretary Benjamin, giving an exposition of the finances of the United States, based upon official data. He estimates the debt of the United States, on the first of May next, at 2,430,000,000, involving an annual charge upon the Treasury in the form of interest, of an amount nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain during two centuries. The circular is addressed to Hon. Dudley Mann, Brussels, and is intended to open the eyes of European capitalists.

☞ Gen. Bragg has assumed command at Wilmington.

☞ Gen. J. G. Martin, by command, has removed his headquarters from Morganton to Salisbury.

☞ Mr. Blair will offer for sale next Monday a lot of very elegant furniture.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

For the last few days the Macon papers have been boastfully hinting at an important movement that was about to take place in Georgia. Among the rest the *Intelligencer* was particularly jubilant. The article in that journal indicated plainly enough in what direction this movement would be made, but in the Macon correspondence of the Augusta [illegible] we find something more definite. The writer says:

"While Hood is operating on the State Road in Sherman's rear, and the enemy are looking after him, leaving Atlanta protected by a comparatively small force, a movement is on foot in this part of the country, which will doubtless wrench that city from their hands and make them regret the day they ever saw it. A column of six or ten thousand men thrown rapidly against Atlanta would certainly capture it and its garrison, which is believed to be very small. Where this column is to come from, I can't say—sufficient to know that it will not weaken Hood, and will be commanded by a gallant and skillful general who knows how and when to strike. It will be a death blow to Sherman's Georgia campaign and will teach Yankee impudence a lesson in regard to Southern arms and Georgia's resolution. Everything for the early possession of Atlanta looks bright. Let the Atlanta exiles cheer up for they can soon return to their homes and firesides.

DIED,

four months, son of the Editor of this paper.

DEATH OF GEN. RAMSEUR.

The telegraph yesterday, announced the death, in the hands of the enemy, of Maj. Gen. S. D. Ramseur. In his fall, the State of North Carolina has lost one of her choicest sons, and the Confederacy one of her best soldiers. He received his death wound in the last battle of Early's in the Valley.

Educated at West Point, where he graduated with honor, on the breaking out of the war he retired from the U. S. service to his native State and placed himself at her dispolsal. A number of young men of Raleigh voluntarily organized themselves into a light artillery company, which they styled the "Ellis Artillery Company," and offered the command to the then Lieut. Ramseur. He accepted the command, first because it was his favorite branch of the service, and secondly because he knew the material of which it was composed—it being made up exclusively of the young men of that city most ardently attached to the Southern cause. This was near the beginning of the year 1861.

Capt. Ramseur diligently set to work to make efficient the men he was called to command, and we know how successful he was. Those who happened to be present at Raleigh, on the 20th of May, 1861, when the North Carolina Convention passed the ordinance of secession, will remember the thunder of Capt. Ramseur's first gun in the great revolution of the nineteenth century.

We knew the fact, that on several occasions whilst Capt. Ramseur was in command of this battary he was offered the command of a regiment; but he refused the honor, rather than abandon the men who had chosen him, till he had made them what they did become, and have remained, the best light artillery company in the service.

The Captain subsequently became a Major of artillery. Next he was elected Colonel of the 49th N. C. troops, at its organization for the war. Then he was made a Brigadier, and at the time of his death commanded a Division as Major General, and was esteemed one of the most promising officers in the service. We need not go over the fields on which the gallant Ramseur distinguished himself. His career is too well known.—We knew him intimately and well, and we know we say what is merely due to his memory when we declare that he was the soul of a high toned, modest, chivalrous gentleman. He was a native of Lincoln county and was about 30 years old.

May the sod press lightly on the heart of Stephen D. Ramseur.—*State Journal.*

GEORGIA.

Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 22d.—The army has moved. The last train has disappeared, and the last soldier has taken his farewell peep at the south side of the Coosa. The shadows of night creep slowly over the scene, and the stars look down in vain for the camp-fires that answered but yesternight their own resplendent glitter.

You may hear, indeed, the clink of a few rusty chains which are left behind; you may see, indeed, dim outlines of a few old wagons that did not cross the stream, and now and then you may meet a stray qaartermaster or teamster, groping about in the gloom; but the great caravan with its wild menagarie has passed beyond the stretch of eye and ear.

What does it mean? It has but one signification. That is, "forward." Gen. Hood has, at last, struck the right chord, and comprehends the true policy. No matter what the critics may say—no matter what the books may say—we lose more in retreat than we can lose by advancing. Gen. Cheatham was quite unwell when he mounted to follow his corps, "but," said he, "we are going now, and I'll strap myself to my saddle before they shall leave me behind."—Gen. Beauregard is with Gen. Hood.—Every general officer is at his post, and the spirit and *morale* of the men unbounded.

We shall cross the Tennessee river, as is generally believed, near Guntersville, about to-morrow night and next day. The weather is delicious and the roads good. The days are just cool enough to make a tramp of thirty miles a healthful exercise, and the nights not too cold for sound and happy slumbers by great log heaps.

THERE is very little prospect of Jeff. Davis getting short of corn, judging from the quantity we see passing on towards Richmond. A small mountain of it accumulates at the depot here occasionally. May the supply never grow less.—*Charlotte Times.*

A foreign legion, consisting of nearly two regiments, mainly Irish Catholics, sworn into our service by a Catholic priest, has been formed in Richmond and is nearly ready for the field.

A Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says: My information in regard to the exchange of 10,000 prisoners at Savannah is positive. Lincoln will choose only such men as may be sure there is some trick about it.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Federals Severely Whipped.

Petersburg, Oct. 28.—[illegible]n. Hampton attacked and fought the enemy in the rear yesterday, whilst [illegible] one struck in the flank. Night supervening and the enemy being pressed sufficiently in front, alone saved them from the greatest defeat of the war. As it is, the enemy are severely punished and greatly demoralized. They abandoned the Plank Road last night, leaving over 300 dead unburied and some 200 wounded in hospitals, besides carrying off their ambulances laden with dead and wounded. Over 500 prisoners have been captured thus far and 1,500 stand of arms, besides limbers, caissons and some wagons left on the field. Our loss in killed and wounded is not over 150. [illegible] prisoners we lost probably 400. Mahone captured four pieces of artillery, owing to the density of the woods could not bring it off, and the enemy repossessed them.

All quiet to-day and the situation resumed. Gen. Hampton lost one son (Preston) killed and one severely wounded. Gen. Hampton and cavalry on this occasion rendered a service which the country cannot too highly appreciate.

There is no truth in the rumored raid on the South-side Road.

Early reports the enemy attacked Lomax's forces at Milford, on the 25th, with one brigade and two pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. The next day, they attacked with two brigades and six pieces of artillery, and were again driven back. Lomax reports our loss very slight.

Col. Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap Railroad, he has killed wounded and captured over 300. His own loss being four wounded, one captured.

The following was received to-night:

HEADQUARTERS, &c.—*Hon. J. A. Seddon:* Gen. Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Rowanty Creek, driving his rear guard across and pursuing his cavalry behind the lines of their infantry. Several hundred prisoners were captured, and the enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances. Our lines were re-established.

Petersburg, October 29—4 p. m.—The enemy are very quiet since the fight below. Details from our side are burying the Yankee dead to-day and removing their wounded. Over 2,000 stand of arms, the finest kind of weapons, have been collected from the battle-field. The battle field was covered with blankets, knapsacks, over-coats and provisions, showing that the enemy left in great haste. Our capture of prisoners, including wounded, are over 600. All accounts concur that the Yankees expected great results from this movements, and with that idea, Grant commanded in person. Six divisions of Yankee infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, participated in the fight.

Petersburg, October 31.—Gen. Mahone, about 10 o'clock, last night, by a well-executed flank movement, surprised and captured the enemy's picket line in his front, without firing a gun. 230 prisoners, including four commissioned officers, from Hancock's corps, were taken.

About thirty citizens, released from the prison ship at City Point, have arrived in our lines.

Prisoners taken to-day say all the soldiers would vote for McClellan, but an order has been issued prohibiting voting in the army.

LARGE CAPTURE.

Paris, Tenn., Oct. 30, via Corinth, 31.—Maj. Gen. Forrest has the Tennessee river blockaded. He captured, at Fort Harrison, yesterday, a transport, which had in tow one large barge, the boiler of which was cut in two at the second fire. The boats drifted down on the opposite side, but were brought over by ropes. He got off them sixty wagon loads of shoes, boots, blankets and hard bread. A gun boat came up and shelled the transport and barge, and destroyed them, but the goods on shore were saved. Five transports and one gun boat are above Forrest's batteries.

The enemy are moving everything from Paducah across the river.

THE LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

Richmond, October 29.—New York and Baltimore papers of the afternoon of the 27th have been received.

Stanton is quite ill, from chills and fever contracted while on a visit to Grant.

The official majority on the home vote, against the Maryland Constitution, is 2,005.

A telegram from St. Louis, of the 25th, says: Nothing later has been heard from Price. At headquarters here, we have no confirmation of the capture of three cannon at Independence, or the routing of the rebel army.

Late advices from Little Rock say, Magruder is rapidly marching to Red River.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is 153—one county to hear from.

On Wednesday, fifty guerrillas entered Maysville, Ky., and burned the Court House.

FROM THOMAS' LEGION.

Correspondence of the Asheville News.

ARMY VALLEY DISTRICT, VA., Near Strasburg, Oct. 15, 1864.

Editor of News—Dear Sir: I wrote you from Mt. Sidney. This army advanced from that place to New Market on 6th and 7th inst., and to this place, (Fisher's Hill) on 12th and 13th inst., occasionally giving the vandals under Sheridan a kick as they fell back down the Valley. On the evening of the 13th the enemy's force, consisting of 6th, 8th, and 19th corps, infantry, (commanded respectively by Gen'ls. Wright, Crook and Emory,) and three Divisions of Cavalry, (commanded by Gen'ls. Averill, Merritt and Wilson,) were developed beyond Cedar Creek, two miles north-east of Strasburg. Here a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of about 600 of the vandals, with but a slight loss to our side. The lines have been quiet since, except an occasional shot from some one on the picket line near Harper's Hill. This Hill is about half way between the opposing forces, and is occupied by either side as one or the other makes a reconnoisance in force. It is supposed by some that the 6th corps (Wright's) has gone to Richmond, or to assist Sherman out of his strait in Georgia. This may be so, but I am inclined to the opinion that it is still here in front, or in supporting distance, at Front Royal.

Gen. Averill for some disobedience of orders, has been relieved of his command. He, with his staff, passed thro' Hagerstown, Md., on the 3d inst.

From information of a very reliable character, there are at Winchester six thousand wounded of the enemy, and six hundred wounded Confederates. For good reasons the enemy has been quite silent as to his loss in the battle of Winchester, on 19th ult. Though he gained the field by the bad conduct of a portion of our cavalry, it was with a heavy loss to him. His loss cannot fall short of eight thousand.

Lieut. B. M. Sims, of Thomas' Legion, who was reported among the captured in the recent battle of Winchester, made his escape from the enemy while being guarded at Winchester, and has safely joined his command.

The brave Sergt. W. Franklin, Co. E, Regt. of Thomas' Legion, who was wounded in the battle of Lee Town, on 25th Aug. last and who on account of the severity of his wound was left within the enemy's lines, died about two weeks after he received his wound. This information is received from two nurses from 51st Va. regiment, who were left with the wounded of that regiment and recently made their escape through the enemy's lines. Elihu Chambers, nurse to Franklin, was taken by the enemy and sent North.

It would make your heart sad, and if possible a better Confederate, to witness the vandalism of the enemy in this Valley. Sheridan, under orders from Grant to make the Valley of the Shenandoah "a barren waste," has burned mills, barns, rifled houses, and in several instances burned private dwellings, with every thing they contained. Such is the war now made upon women and children, and to drive, if possible, not by fighting, but by *burning*, the Confederate soldiers out of the Valley. Such conduct cannot prosper, nor will it conquer or subjugate the people of the South. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," and as sure as night follows day it will reach these vandals sooner or later. It may be that this army (Early's) will yet pay it respects to Pennsylvania before winter sets in, and the good conduct of the Confederate soldier on former occasions may be changed by the policy now adopted by the enemy.

Yours truly,
J. R. LOVE, Lt. Col.
Com'd'g Thomas' Legion.

THE LATE FIGHT IN THE VALLEY.

At last we have the whole story with regard to the reported defeat of Gen. Early, and it turns out that it was no defeat at all, in spite of the lying, blustering, bragging bulletins of the swaggering Sheridan, who was not in several miles of the battle field, and did not get there until the battle was over. The affair was as simple and easy to be explained as possible. Gen. Early attacked two corps of the Yankees, early in the morning, and routed them without much difficulty. He pursued them four miles, capturing all their cannon and about 1,800 prisoners, of whom we have already fourteen hundred and odd in this city, under lock and key. He captured, also, immense stores, and it was this that loosened his hold of victory, and caused it to slip thro' his fingers. The men quit the ranks and turned to plundering. The enemy, being reinforced with a body of cavalry, suddenly turned upon the disordered troops, and a panic seizing them, they fled without stopping to enquire what it was all about. Our artillerymen found it impossible to extricate it, because our cavalry, in their headlong flight, got in among them, rode over them or trampled them down. We lost eleven hundred men, killed, wounded and missing. The Yankees, by their own confession, lost five thousand. We doubt not they lost a vast many more, for we have 1,800 of them prisoners, and that indicates a much greater number of killed and wounded than makes up the difference. We lost very few prisoners except those that were wounded.

Now, if this is any great victory for the Yankees, they must have a very different opinion from us of what it takes to constitute a great victory. We had defeated them very badly at first. We had taken 1800 prisoners, and these we brought off safely and they are now in our possession. We killed and wounded upwards of three thousand more, and we lost but eleven hundred. Our forces are all rallied and ready for another fight, and the enemy is too much crippled to pursue. We fought against overwhelming odds, and have shown that our troops are far better troops than those of the Yankees. We have not lost the Valley, nor is there any prospect of our losing it. The lost cannon can soon be replaced, and Gen. Early will then stand on a better footing than he has ever stood on before in the Valley.

But some change must be made with respect to our cavalry. At Winchester we had gained a complete victory, when they ingloriously fled and threw it away. Here, we were falling back, having secured our prisoners, and having every prospect of securing the captured cannon and our own, when they came flying in among the caissons, throwing everything into confusion inextricable, and caused the re-capture of all their own and many pieces of our own. It is too bad.

The progress of the enemy is not advanced one foot by this battle. He holds but two counties of the Valley, and he has no immediate prospect of holding any more. He is fortifying, it seems, to keep us, in future, out of Pennsylvania. That is very different from taking Lynchburg.—*Richmond Whig.*

Holston Conference Appointments for 1864-5.

Wytheville District—J. S. Kenedy, P. E.
" Station—G. W. Callahan.
" Circuit—J. C. Hyden, J. L. M. French.
Pearisburg—P. S. Sutton, W. W. Neal.
Newbern—John Borring, W. M. Kerr.
Hillsville Station—A. D. Stewart, B. W. S. Bishop, sup.
" Circuit—Tobias S. Smith.
Grayson—J. M. Crismond, D. Sullins.
Jefferson—Walter H. Stevens.
Watauga—Jacob T. Freeman.
Mechanicsburg—George W. Martin.
Princeton—George W. Penley.
Marion—Richard N. Price, Moses H. Spencer, Supr.
James K. Stringfield, Chaplain in the Army.
Abingdon District—J. M. McTeer, P. E.
" Station—Wm. E. Munsey.
" Circuit—G. Stewart, L. K. Haynes, B. F. Nuckels.
Saltville—Samuel R. Wheeler.
Jeffersonville—William H. Bates, Jacob Smith, Wm. H. Kelly, Sup.
Lebanon—Charles K. Miller.
Blountville—George W. Miles, S. D. Gaines, Sup.
Bristol Station—John D. Wagg.
" Circuit—Andrew J. Frazier.
Elizabethton—James T. Smith.
Emory & Henry—E. E. Wiley, President, J. A. Davis, Prof.
James W. Dickey, Superintendent of Missions in this Department of the army.
Rogersville District—R. M. Hickey, P. E.
" Circuit—William H. Howell.
Rutledge, Morristown, Mossey, Creek, Thorn Hill Mission, Tazewell, Powell's Valley and Sneedville, unsupplied.
Jonesville—A. E. Woodard.
Kingsport—Flemming D. Crumley.
Rye Cove—Henry C. Neal.
Estillville—Francis A. Farley.
Jonesboro'—Jacob E. Payne.
Fall Branch—William P. Doane.
Greenville—James Mahoney.
Rheatown—Jesse G. Swisher.
Asheville District—G. Taylor, P. E.
" Station—William C. Bowman.
" Colored charge—J. Reynolds.
" Circuit—John D. Baldwin.
Hendersonville Station—S. S. Grant.
" Circuit—A. W. Cummings.
Transylvania—John F. Woodfin.
Catawba—Landon C. Delashmit.
Burnsville—John R. Ballew.
Sulphur Springs—Frank Richardson.
Webster—James R. Long.
Echota Mission—William Hicks.
Cheoee Mission—H. W. Bennett.
Waynesville—W. H. Cooper, G. Spake.
Franklin—E. W. Moore.
Warm Springs Mission—W. B. Lyda.
Fort Hembree—Joshua S. Brooks.
Murphy—John W. Bird.
Cleveland—Francis M. Fanning.

Holston Conference Female College—James S. Kenedy, President when it can be opened.

Thomas F. Glenn and Joseph A. Wiggens, Chaplains in the army.

[illegible] Montgomery Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Marion, Smyth county, Va.

The females of some of the Indian tribes, in order to keep silence, fill their mouths with water. Our women fill theirs with tea, and gossip more than ever.

OUR men in the trenches are, for the most part, most comfortably situated, and everything that can render their condition agreeable, is being done.—They are not only protected against the enemy's guns, but against the weather. This winter, if it should find them here, will see them safe from the rigors of the winds and storms incident to the season.—*Petersburg Express.*

Mr. Johnson, of Marengo county, Ala., has manufactured some fifty barrels of castor oil the present season.

Married,

On the 2d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Banks, R. M. Bearden, Adj't 2d Tennessee Cavalry, to Miss Mary M. Gaines, of Asheville.

AUCTION SALE.

By J. M. BLAIR, Auctioneer.

I will sell on Saturday, November 5th—
Bedsteads,
Feather Beds,
Pillows and Bolsters,
Pitchers and Basins,
Brown Sugar,
Wash Stands,
Andirons,
Shovels and Tongs,
Lot of Foot Tubs,
2 Boxes Tobacco,
Lot of Saddle Blankets.

And on Monday next, 7th instant, I will sell
Lot of Carpeting,
Lot of Floor Oil Cloth,
1 Side Board,
1 Bureau,
Parlor Cane Bottom Chairs,
1 Rocking Chair,
Wash Stands,
Parlor Tables,
Crockery Ware,
Cups, Saucers and Plates,
Glass Tumblers,
Bedsteads,
Knives and Forks, Glass Jars,
Fruit Cans,
Lot of Sundries,
Hat Rack,
Large Lot of Tin Ware, Buckets and Pails.

Nov. 3. 1t

Public Sale.

On Monday the 14th day of November, inst., I will sell at my residence 4 miles east of Asheville, a number of Cattle, Hogs, one or two Horses, Farming Tools, Gearing, a good Molasses Mill, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock. Terms, Cash. T. C. WINGATE.

Nov. 3, 1864. 2t

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22d, 1864.

Circular, No. 56.

I. The attention of Inspectors of Conscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III. Special attention is directed to Par. III, General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

By order J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1864.

General Orders, No. 82.

I. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. I. G. Office, (current series.) To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list showing their ages, occupation and residence such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept. 30, 1864. Duplicates of such list will be sent to the General of Reserves of the State, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of the bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed to the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service. The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officers, will be furnished to the [illegible] tion of this order, and will be furnished to said officers within three days, as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistance will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No. 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order. S. COOPER,
A. and I. General.

November 3, 1864. 2w

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
H. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. D. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

November 3, 1864. 1m

Notice.

The undersigned will leave for the Army of Tennessee about the 17th of this month. He will take charge of any letters for any of the N. C. Regiments in that Army.

W. M. HARDY.

Nov. 3, 1864. 2t

Stop the Thief!

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 23d October last, THREE HORSES, viz: one about 16 years old the other two 4 years old. The old horse is between a dun and bay color, and looks like he is surfeited, star in his face, one or both hind feet white. The other horse is an Iron Gray, slow motioned and awkward, flat footed and hoofs broken. The third is a light bay mare, and has a large head for her size. I will pay a reward of $50 for each one of the animals, and $100 for the thief. I am satisfied that they were taken in the direction of Jackson county. The Deer Skin Bellows in my Blacksmith shop was cut up by the rogues for halters.

JONATHAN PLOTT.
Forks of Pigeon, Haywood co., N. C.

Nov. 3, 1864. 1t

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1864.

Circular No. 50.

I. The immediate attention of Enrolling officers is called to General Orders No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, which supercedes General Orders No. 76.

It is directed by the Department that the "Artizans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in Paragraph I, shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government work.

Rail Roads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments, engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Government, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provision of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands.

By order of J. R. McLEAN,
Act'g Commandant Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN. OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 77.

The following will supercede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I. All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, stating the [illegible] tween 18 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order: S. COOPER,
A. & I. General.

October 27, 1864. 2w

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be sold in the town of Franklin, Macon county, N. C., on Monday and Tuesday of December Court for Macon County, being the 19th and 20th days of the month, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the late H. W. Nolen, to wit:

TWO LOTS in the town of Franklin, one containing dwelling house and store and outbuilding, well and conveniently arranged, the other enclosed but unimproved.

TWO TRACTS of land adjoining, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres on which is a comfortable small dwelling and forty or fifty acres in cultivation, lying within one and fourth miles of town.

ONE TRACT of land containing fifty acres, enclosed and part in cultivation, lying within half a mile of the town of Franklin.

ABOUT FIFTY TRACTS OF MOUNTAIN LANDS, located with a view to minerals, the culture of the grape, and sheep husbandry, containing about five thousand acres. Much of these lands are adapted to agricultural purposes, and are desirable to those wishing to invest.

The foregoing lands are to be sold by an order of the County Court of Macon, for the payment of such debts and charges of Administration of the deceased, as the personal estate has been insufficient to discharge.

The sale will be on a credit of one and two years, purchaser given bond and approved security.

C. D. SMITH, } Adm's.
J. H. BRYSON, }

October 27, 1864. 8t

Exchange Notice No. 12.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.

All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to Sept. 10th, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Oct. 13, 1864. 6t

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I shall make application to the Bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington for a new Certificate of Stock in said Bank, having lost or mislaid the one issued to me on the 15th of April, 1859, No. 2240, for ten shares.

WM. MURDOCH.

Asheville, Oct. 28, 1864. 6t
Wilmington Journal publish six times.

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell at Auction, in front of the Court House in Asheville, on Tuesday the 8th of November, 1864, a lot of 25 or 30 Boxes of TOBACCO. Terms, cash in hand.

R. L. COLEMAN, Maj. & C. S.

Oct. 27, 1864. 2t

Paregoric.

I have a superior article of Paregoric for sale. Bring your vials and bottles with you.

Oct. 6.—tf I. B. SAWYER.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10, 1864.

Circular No. 49.

I. Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to a rigid execution of General Orders No. 76 from the Adj't and Inspt. Genl's Office, herewith published. The exceptions embraced in Paragraph I, are not construed to include producers under bond for the supply of provisions to the Government. Bonds so given will be returned, if upon examination the parties are pronounced by the "select Board" at Camp Holmes, fit for the field.

II. In pursuance of Paragraph IV, of said General Orders No. 76 and of General Orders No. 12 from the Lieut. General commanding, Enrolling Officers will see that all men recommended for light duty, and not yet assigned, report to Camp Holmes without delay.

III. Enrolling Officers will at once perceive the necessity for a thorough execution of this important order. No excuse will be admitted for any failure to carry it out to the letter, and within the shortest possible time. If additional force be required, Enrolling Officers will, by directions of the Lieut. General commanding, employ detachments from the Reserves, for the use of which, authority is hereby given.

By Order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

General Orders No. 76.

I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are un-assigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

October 20, 1864. 3w

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., October 27, 1864.

Circular No. 55.

I. For the information of Enrolling Officers and all concerned, it is announced that the Camp of instruction, known as Camp Vance, heretofore located near Morganton, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greensboro' under the name of "CAMP STOKES," for the rendezvous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and absentees.

II. The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and unnecessary waste of transportation in forwarding recruits to the armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp Holmes or Camp Stokes, whichever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time.

III. Enrolling Officers are cautioned against obeying any orders from any source whatever, which conflicts with the orders of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, issued through this Office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts.

By order of Maj. J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

October 27, 1864. 2w

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, October 12, 1864.

Non-Taxable Bonds, Five Hundred Million Loan.—Sale Continued.—Numerous applications having been made for bonds at the established price of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale at the above price until further notice.

Agents for the sale of these Bonds are instructed to act in accordance with this order, and the attention of disbursing officers of the Government is particular called to it.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

October 27, 1864. 2w

Strayed,

From the Pasture, in the vicinity of Asheville, three STEERS. One pale red, one black and white spotted, with a great many warts about his head, and one red with white back and white breast. All of them two years old, and marked with two smooth crops off each ear, and a slit in each ear. I will give the hides for the recovery of the cattle.

J. F. SULLIVAN.

Oct. 13, 1864. 4t

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving the following Goods—
English Calico,
Second Mourning Calico,
Irish Linen,
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Bleached Domestic,
Large Assortment of Combs,
Black and White Flax Thread,
Large Stock of Tooth Brushes,
1 Gross Genuine Brown Windsor Soap,
Assortment English Letter Paper,
" " Confederate "
Black Sewing Silk,
2 Gross English Blacking,
Cut Tacks, Pins and Needles,
Smoking Tobacco, in pound and half pound Papers,
Linen and Cotton Tape,
Worsted Braids for Ladies Dresses,
Water Proof Gun Caps,
Large Assortment of Tobacco,
[illegible] Gross Matches,
Gent. Merino Under Shirts,
" Lamb's Wool Drawers,
" Linen Collars,
French Flannel,
Red and White Flannel,
Assortment of Domestic,
Salt, Soda and Rice,
1 Gross Thimbles.

J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Oct. 20. tf

Rags—Rags—Rags

THE HIGHEST
CASH PRICE
Paid For Clean Linen & Cotton
RAGS,
AT THIS OFFICE.
BRING THEM ALONG.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Asheville, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1864.

In compliance with Circular No. 45; Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Oct 17th, 1864, the Medical Examining Boards will make their tour of the District, for the examination and enrollment of Conscripts. The Commanding Officers of the several Militia Regiments in the 10th Congressional District will convene and cause to appear at the following named times and places, all white male persons between the ages of 17 and 50 years, within their respective Regiments, for final enrollment and examination:

106th Regiment, Henderson county, Hendersonville, October 14th and 15th.
107th Regiment, Transylvania county, Brevard, October 17th and 18th.
112th Regiment, Haywood county, Waynesville, October 21st and 22d.
113th Regiment, Jackson county, Webster, October 24th and 25th.
114th Regiment, Macon county, Franklin, October 27th and 28th.
115th Regiment, Cherokee county, Murphey, October 31st, November 1st.
116th Regiment, Clay county, Fort Hembree, November 3rd and 4th.
108th Regiment, Buncombe county, Asheville, November 11th and 12th.
109th Regiment, Buncombe county, Asheville, November 14th and 15th.
110th Regiment, Madison county, Marshall, November 17th and 18th.
111th Regiment, Yancy county, Burnsville, November 21st and 22d.
96th Regiment, Mitchell county, Childsville, November 24th and 25th.
98th Regiment, Watauga county, Boone, November 28th and 29th.
102d Regiment, Mcdowell county, Marion, December 2d and 3rd.
103d Regiment, Rutherford county, Rutherfordton, December 5th and 6th.
104th Regiment, Rutherford county, Rutherfordton, December 7th and 8th.
105th Regiment, Polk county, Columbus, December 9th and 10th.

II. Persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50, will be enrolled on a separate Roll and distinct from those between 18 and 45.

III. All persons who have received certificates of *permanent* exemption from the Enrolling Officer or Medical Examining Board since last enrollment, will not be required to report. But those who obtained permission to remain at home 60 days to hear from applications for exemption, will report.

IV. *All* persons who have been heretofore enrolled, and failed to report to this Office, are required to appear, or they will be treated as deserters.

V. All soldiers at home, whose furloughs have expired, are required to report at the same time and place.

VI. The above orders are applicable to all FREE MALE PERSONS OF COLOR.

VII. Commanding Officers of the several Regiments, and Local Enrolling Officers, will have the above orders carried out, all persons embraced in the above being required to appear on first day of the appointment for the Regiment.

THOS. S. ROBARDS, Lieut.
Asst. Ch. Enrolling Officer 10th Con. Dist.
October 13, 1864. 6t

Taken Up,

About the 27th of August last, and committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, a negro boy, who says his name is BRANT TYLER, and that he belongs to Wm. Canady, of Montgomery, Ala. He says he left Montgomery last Christmas, and was hired to Robert and John Bridgers, of High Shoals Iron Works, Lincoln county, N. C.

Said boy is about 27 years old, weighs 175 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar on his forehead, on the left side, said to have been hurt when riding a horse race, he is a dark brown color.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. F. SULLIVAN, Jailor.

Sept. 22, 1864 tf

CARD NOTICE.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent by State Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864. 4w

Dr. J. A. McDowell

HAVING located one mile south of the Court House, offers his professional services to the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country. His charges will be as previous to the war, and produce at [illegible] prices, or in proportion where the money is received.

Feb. 11, 1864. tf

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.

HAVING taken license as Auctioneer, I will sell at my AUCTION ROOM every Saturday, commencing at 11 o'clock, all kinds of property sent to me. I will also sell REAL ESTATE, and visit the country when my services are required.

J. M. BLAIR,
Auctioneer.

Asheville, March 30, 1864. tf

BARTER! BARTER!

I WISH to purchase a few hundred CHICKENS. I will give one pound of cotton for a chicken. I also want to buy BUTTER, and will give 3 pounds of salt for one pound of Butter.

J. M. BLAIR,
Pro. Eagle Hotel.

March 31, 1864. tf

Late News.

Persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to pay up. Every body *now* receives pay when the work is done, or the property sold. Why, then, not pay the physician? Think and act. J. A. REAGAN, M. D.

Reems' Creek, Sept. 8, 1864. 3m

Spirits Turpentine.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale Spirits of Turpentine, IN BOTTLES.

I. B. SAWYER.

September 22, 1864. tf

PRESENTED BY
Mr. Henry R. Franklin,
4565 Picton Street,
Vancouver 16, B.C.
Canada
August 25, 1961